MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 2, 2016/2017

BPS1014 – PSYCHOLOGY

(All Sections / Groups)

7 MARCH 2017

2.30 P.M – 4.30 P.M

(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This question paper consists of **16** pages.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Shade the correct answers in the OMR sheet provided.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [100 MARKS]

Instructions: Answer **All** questions. Shade your answers on the **OMR** sheet.

1. Albert is majoring in Industrial and Organisational psychology. Which of the following studies would he most likely conduct for his honours thesis?
   A. The social origins of major depressive disorder
   B. The extent to which childhood experiences influence adult behaviour
   C. The relationship between the neurotransmitter serotonin and happiness
   D. The effect of good relationships among workers on their job satisfaction

2. According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is **NOT** a behavior?
   A. smiling at a newborn baby
   B. watching a flock of geese fly overhead
   C. sleeping through a lecture
   D. being overweight

3. What is the main difference between a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist?
   A. A psychiatrist can prescribe medicine.
   B. A psychiatrist may work in a private practice.
   C. A psychiatrist works with mentally ill patients.
   D. A psychiatrist has an advanced graduate degree.

4. Dr Bieber is a health psychologist. Which of the following would she most likely do?
   A. Help individuals with eating disorder
   B. Diagnose learning disabilities within a school district
   C. Develop questions for companies to ask job candidates
   D. Conduct experiment to find out the best learning strategy

5. What is the scientific term for a testable prediction of an outcome based on a given condition?
   A. Theory
   B. Sample
   C. Variable
   D. Hypothesis

6. According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is a mental process?
   A. walking
   B. swimming
   C. remembering
   D. playing the piano

7. A cognitive psychologist studies _____.
   A. thinking
   B. unconscious motives
   C. the impact of culture
   D. the measurement of traits

Continued...

8. The viewpoint that the most important aspects of human behaviour are developed by observing friends, family, and culture is referred to as _____.
   A. functionalism
   B. social learning theory
   C. humanistic psychology
   D. psychoanalytic perspective

9. Psychologists in the _____ areas tend to specialize in research on a single psychological process, whereas psychologists in _____ areas use knowledge of psychology to solve and prevent human problems.
   A. basic; applied
   B. basic; clinical
   C. applied; clinical
   D. cognitive; basic

10. A developmental psychologist would most likely study which of the following?
   A. Verbal ability from childhood to adolescence.
   B. The evolutionary significance of sexual attraction.
   C. A comparison between human and computer memory processes.
   D. The effectiveness of pharmaceutical treatments for eating disorders.

11. A research paper entitled "The Effect of Peer Group Pressure on Adolescent Smoking" would most likely have been written by a _____ psychologist.
   A. social
   B. clinical
   C. cognitive
   D. developmental

12. Julian wants to conduct a study about differences in honesty between men and women in Malaysia. She does a survey on 200 men and women. Who is Jessica's sample?
   A. Men in Malaysia.
   B. Women in Malaysia.
   C. All men and women in Malaysia.
   D. The 200 men and women who participate in the survey.

13. How do psychologists define learning?
   A. A repeated exposure to a stimulus
   B. A change in response to a stimulus
   C. An awareness of both internal and external events
   D. An enduring change in behaviour due to experience

14. When a baby is born, he shows no preference for foods other than mother's milk or formula. Soon after the introduction of new foods, however, the baby shows a preference for fruits and vegetables. This new preference is an example of _____.
   A. instinct
   B. insight
   C. learning
   D. maturation

Continued...

15. Professor Isabella likes to give pop quizzes in her class. What schedule of reinforcement is she promoting?
    A. Fixed ratio
    B. Variable ratio
    C. Fixed interval
    D. Variable interval

16. What is the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning?
    A. Classical conditioning involves instant learning, and operant conditioning involves learning over time.
    B. Classical conditioning involves learning over time, and operant conditioning involves instant learning.
    C. Classical conditioning involves learning based on associations, and operant conditioning involves learning based on consequences.
    D. Classical conditioning involves learning based on consequences, and operant conditioning involves learning based on associations.

17. Fion's dog, Lucky, runs to her when she says, "Come." One day, Lucky comes running when Fion says, "Dumb." What has Lucky demonstrated?
    A. Social learning
    B. Insight learning
    C. Stimulus generalization
    D. Stimulus discrimination

18. Danish always turns the light on before feeding his cat. After a while, he notices that the cat runs to its bowl to look for the food as soon as he turns on the light. In this example, the food acted as a (an) _____.
    A. conditioned stimulus
    B. conditioned response
    C. unconditioned stimulus
    D. unconditioned response

19. Every time Erica goes to work in the morning, she notices that her cat sulks in the corner of the room and looks very sad. Over several weeks, she notices that the cat gets unhappy when she picks up her car keys, immediately before leaving the house. Which phenomenon of learning best describes the cat's behaviour?
    A. Innate learning
    B. Instinctive drift
    C. Operant conditioning
    D. Classical conditioning

20. In Pavlov's classic experiment, he presented the sound of a bell along with meat powder to his dogs. After several trials, the dog learned to salivate to the sound of the bell in the absence of the meat powder. In this study, the sound of the bell acted as a (an)_____.
    A. conditioned stimulus
    B. conditioned response
    C. unconditioned stimulus
    D. unconditioned response

Continued...

21. Gillian's dog has learned to salivate to the sound of a bell that is associated with dog's food. However, recently, she rings the bell every five minutes and does not follow the ringing with food for Milo. Milo salivates less and less and finally stops salivating at all when the bell rings. However the next morning, when she rings the bell, Milo salivates. What term is used to explain the reappearance of this response?
    A. Extinction
    B. Instinctive drift
    C. Spontaneous recovery
    D. Classical conditioning

22. A woman walks by Sam. She is wearing the same perfume his first girlfriend always wore. Sam notices a pleasant, warm feeling in his body. In this example, the conditioned response is _____.
    A. the perfume
    B. the woman walking by
    C. the pleasant, warm feeling
    D. Sam's memories of his first girlfriend

23. Angelica asks her mom for a lollipop and her mother promptly tells her no. She whines, cries, and makes such a fuss that her mother gives in and buys her a lollipop. According to the principles of operant conditioning, what can be expected from this encounter?
    A. Angelica's mom will be less likely to buy her a lollipop in the future.
    B. In the future, if Angelica starts to whine and cry, her mom will send her to her room.
    C. Because Angelica had to beg to get her lollipop, she will not ask for another lollipop.
    D. In the future, Angelica will probably whine and cry when she wants something.

24. You are training a rat to run a maze. After every 10th correct run, you reward the rat with a food pellet. You are using a_____.
    A. fixed ratio schedule
    B. fixed interval schedule
    C. variable ratio schedule
    D. variable interval schedule

25. _____ occurs when information from our five senses leaves a small, momentary trace in our brain unless we pay attention to and process this information.
    A. False memory
    B. Sensory memory
    C. Short-term memory
    D. Long-term memory

26. Encoding is the memory process primarily concerned with _____.
    A. retaining information over time
    B. getting information into memory
    C. taking information out of storage
    D. registering information with our senses

Continued...

27. When a student took her psychology quiz, she did poorly on the essay question. Earlier, she had written a good practice essay on this concept, but during the exam, she could not think of the required information. Which memory process failure has led to her poor essay performance?
    A. Storage
    B. Retrieval
    C. Encoding
    D. Repression

28. What memory is used to recall how to play the notes of a specific song?
    A. Episodic
    B. Semantic
    C. Procedural
    D. Declarative

29. Why is that phone numbers in Malaysia and most country in this world are seven to nine digits long?
    A. Early phone customers requested this many digits in their phone numbers.
    B. Sensory memory for numbers is very keen and can handle such a large quantity digits.
    C. This is the maximum number of items that can be held in short-term memory at a given moment.
    D. Most people can transfer the seven to nine digits into long-term memory instantly, bypassing short-term memory.

30. What memory stores personal experiences and memories of one's personal history?
    A. Episodic
    B. Semantic
    C. Procedural
    D. Declarative

31. The string of digits 1776149217871941 is difficult for most people to remember, but breaking them up into 1776, 1492, 1787, and 1941 in a process called _____ will make it easier to recall.
    A. chunking
    B. rehearsing
    C. method of loci
    D. deep processing

32. Kimi wants to remember a phone number, so he repeats it aloud until he can get the numbers typed and saved in his cell phone. What method is Kimi using?
    A. Chunking
    B. Rehearsal
    C. Method of loci
    D. Deep processing

Continued...

33. What ability does contextual intelligence refer to?
    A. Using knowledge to solve practical problems.
    B. Understanding the lecture given in all classrooms.
    C. Learning vicariously and getting grade A for the paper.
    D. Combining syntax and grammar to solve word problems.

34. Linda was said to be "street smart". According to Sternberg's theory, which intelligence is Linda been referred to?
    A. Contextual
    B. Mechanical
    C. Experiential
    D. Componential

35. Nico is the top student in her academic performance but she cannot get along well with others. According to Howard Gardner, she possesses much _____ intelligence but lacks _____ intelligence.
    A. spatial; musical
    B. interpersonal; spatial
    C. linguistic; interpersonal
    D. bodily-kinasthetic; linguistic

36. What does Charles Spearman's concept of the g factor state?
    A. It is only used in certain areas.
    B. It is a general or overarching ability.
    C. It is based on interpersonal dynamics.
    D. It is a collection of specific cognitive skills.

37. Omar is very good in playing football, tennis, and basketball. According to Howard Gardner, Omar is said to be high in _____ intelligence.
    A. spatial
    B. bodily-kinesthetic
    C. interpersonal
    D. naturalictic

38. Two long-time friends, Joyce and Laurie, want to get back in touch with their childhood friend, Rhonda, but they do not know how to reach her. Joyce begins by randomly selecting phone numbers from the local phone book and asking people if they know Rhonda. Laurie calls numbers listed for people who have the same last name as Rhonda. Joyce approached the problem with a(n) _____, and Laurie approached the problem with a(n) _____.
    A. algorithm; heuristics
    B. heuristic; trial-and-error approach
    C. trial-and-error approach; algorithm
    D. trial-and-error approach; heuristics

Continued...

39. Which of the following intelligence enables us to learn general norms and principles and apply them appropriately?
    A. Creative
    B. Contextual
    C. Experiential
    D. Componential

40. In Gardner's view, which intelligence would astronauts, navigators and architects be high in?
    A. Spatial
    B. Linguistic
    C. Interpersonal
    D. Intrapersonal

41. To determine the perimeter of a rectangle, add the lengths of all the sides together. This is an example of_____.
    A. an algorithm
    B. the availability heuristic
    C. the representativeness heuristic
    D. trial-and-error problem solving

42. Susan is very good in cooking. She knows how to differentiate the types of fishes and spices. Susan is good in _____ intelligence.
    A. spatial
    B. cooking
    C. naturalistic
    D. bodily-kinesthetic

43. Sarah gets an IQ score of 60. It means that she is _____.
    A. normal
    B. a genius
    C. mildly retarded
    D. severely retarded

44. Knowing our emotion is part of emotional intelligence. This relates to one of Gardner's multiple intelligences that is known as _____ intelligence.
    A. musical
    B. linguistic
    C. intrapersonal
    D. interpersonal

45. Intrinsic motivation is one that propels a person to pursue an activity_____.
    A. for his own sake
    B. for external rewards
    C. in order to be judged favourably by others
    D. to relieve the state of tension caused by deprivation

Continued...

46. Tony wants to rule the world and Tina wants to be popular. This shows that Tony has the need for _____ and Tina has the need for _____.
    A. attention; power
    B. power; affiliation
    C. achievement; attention
    D. affiliation; achievement

47. Dr. Veera conducts a study in which two groups of participants work on challenging puzzles: one group is extrinsically motivated whereas the other is intrinsically motivated. Thus, one group is paid for its participation, while the other is not. Dr. Veera records the length of time each participant spent working on the puzzle and how enjoyable each participant rated the puzzle. Which of the following would most likely to meet Dr. Veera's expectation?
    A. The paid group would work longer on the puzzle, but like it less than the unpaid group.
    B. The paid group would work longer on the puzzle and like it more than the unpaid group.
    C. The paid group would not work as long on the puzzle and like it less than the unpaid group.
    D. The paid group would not work as long on the puzzle, but like it more than the unpaid group.

48. Which of the following theories can describe a person's behaviour to sleep in the class due to lack of sleep the night before the class?
    A. Instinct theory
    B. Expectancy theory
    C. Drive theory
    D. Humanistic Theory

49. What does Abraham Maslow's model state about human motivation?
    A. It is directed at perpetuating the species.
    B. It is satisfied according to a hierarchy of needs.
    C. It is aimed at fulfilling the human need to affiliate.
    D. It is optimally arousing according to each individual's ability.

50. Which of the following is at the bottom of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
    A. Esteem
    B. Physiological
    C. Psychological
    D. Self-actualization

51. Wilson has a good job and lives in a nice house in an upscale neighbourhood. According to Maslow's theory, which of the following needs will Wilson seek to fulfil next?
    A. Safety
    B. Esteem
    C. Self-actualization
    D. Love and belongingness

Continued...

52. Which of the following is an example of extrinsic motivation?
    A. Rereading your favorite novel
    B. Going to Disney World to ride the roller coasters
    C. Working in a factory with poor conditions but good pay
    D. Watching an horror film because you love feeling frightened

53. What does Cannon-Bard's theory of emotion suggest?
    A. Emotions arise from learnt triggers.
    B. Emotional experience occurs before bodily arousal.
    C. Bodily arousal occurs before emotional experience.
    D. Bodily arousal and emotional experience occur simultaneously.

54. You are walking through a store when you run into a friend you have not seen in a long time and whom you miss very much. According to the James-Lange theory, what might happen?
    A. You experience feeling of happiness followed by physiological changes.
    B. You experience physiological changes followed by a feeling of happiness.
    C. You feel the emotion immediately prior to the stimulus that evokes the emotion.
    D. You experience physiological changes and a feeling of happiness simultaneously

55. Yuki saw her old boyfriend and her heart began to race. According to Schacter's Two-Factor theory of emotion, is she happy to see him or frightened of him?
    A. It depends on how she interprets the situation.
    B. I cannot tell because she is not displaying a basic emotion.
    C. She is frightened because her emotional reaction came before her heart began to race.
    D. She must be happy because her sympathetic nervous system is active, and that system only activates for positive emotions.

56. Personality is defined as _____.
    A. one's ability to appeal to others
    B. creativity, sociability, and sense of humor
    C. the important accomplishments in one's life
    D. one's distinctive yet stable pattern of behaviour

57. Which of the following is NOT one of the "big-five" personality factors?
    A. Neuroticism
    B. Agreeableness
    C. Sense of humor
    D. Conscientiousness

58. In the terminology of the "big-five" personality factors, neuroticism refers to one's degree of_____.
    A. anxiety
    B. risk-taking
    C. friendliness
    D. organisational skills

Continued...

59. Emily believes the reason her boyfriend ruined her favourite shirt when washing clothes is because he unconsciously has a desire to end their relationship. Emily's reasoning is consistent with which approach in psychology?
    A. Behavioural
    B. Humanistic
    C. Dispositional
    D. Psychodynamic

60. In psychodynamic theory, the emphasis is on the _____.
    A. reality
    B. morality
    C. conscious
    D. unconscious

61. Which of the following is true when sublimation is used as a defense mechanism?
    A. People behave as if they were at an earlier stage of development.
    B. People attribute unwanted impulses and feelings to someone else.
    C. People channelled unwanted impulses into socially approved thoughts, feelings, or behaviors.
    D. People self-justifying explanations in place of the actual, but threatening, reason for their behavior.

62. Which component of the personality uses defense mechanisms, and why?
    A. The id uses defense mechanisms to express its impulses.
    B. The ego uses defense mechanisms to prevent excessive anxiety.
    C. The superego uses defense mechanisms to help the id express its impulses.
    D. The superego uses defense mechanisms to help the individual conform to society.

63. Soleki is described by her friends as reliable, hardworking, sociable, and talkative. According to the "big- five" personality dimensions, Soleki would be described as high in_____.
    A. openness and extraversion
    B. neuroticism and agreeableness
    C. conscientiousness and openness
    D. conscientiousness and extraversion

64. Hannah's friends describe her as "self-conscious and insecure, yet careful and well-organized." According to the "big-five" personality dimensions, Hannah would be_____.
    A. high in extraversion but low in openness
    B. low in agreeableness and low in extraversion
    C. low in conscientiousness but high in neuroticism
    D. high in neuroticism and high in conscientiousness

65. According to the "big-five" personality, in which dimension will a person who is imaginative, independent, and prefers variety, score high?
    A. Openness
    B. Neuroticism
    C. Extraversion
    D. Conscientiousness

Continued...

66. According to the "big-five" personality, in which dimension will a person who is outgoing, talkative, fun-loving, and sociable score high?
    A. Openness
    B. Neuroticism
    C. Extraversion
    D. Conscientiousness

67. Dr. Eason is constantly late for his classes and often shows up late for her office hours and meetings. Based on the "big-five" personality, which dimension would Dr. Eason score low?
    A. Openness
    B. Neuroticism
    C. Extraversion
    D. Conscientiousness

68. Paula has noticed that Ramona acts in pretty much the same way no matter what situation she is in, and she wonders what factors underlie her consistency. Paula's curiosity reflects the interest of _____ psychologists.
    A. clinical
    B. personality
    C. behavioural
    D. developmental

69. According to Freud, _____ is a component in personality that holds ethical values and moral principles.
    A. id
    B. ego
    C. superego
    D. defense mechanism

70. Unlike traditional behaviourists, Bandura's theory of personality development emphasizes the role of _____.
    A. instincts
    B. genetics
    C. cognition
    D. the environment

71. Roberto learns to be happy at social events because his happiness influences the mood of others and then the general level of happiness in others further increases his happiness. Which concept is this observation **MOST** closely related to?
    A. self-efficacy
    B. self-regulation
    C. reciprocal determinism
    D. unconditional positive regard

Continued...

72. Stress is defined as _____.
    A. the physiological arousal associated with surprising events
    B. any event that causes an individual to feel angry and depressed
    C. changes in the environment to which an individual must respond
    D. a condition of feeling uncomfortable towards any event that strains or exceeds an individual's ability to cope

73. Which of the following occurs when people are blocked or prevented from achieving a desired goal or fulfilling a perceived need?
    A. Hassle
    B. Pressure
    C. Frustration
    D. Catastrophe

74. Which of the following refers to positive events that make demands on a person to adapt or change?
    A. Eustress
    B. Distress
    C. Pressure
    D. Frustration

75. _____ is activated when a person is in stress that prepares his body for fight or flight syndrome.
    A. Endocrine glands
    B. Sympathetic nervous system
    C. Parasympathetic nervous system
    D. Body's immune system

76. Which of the following best defines stress?
    A. Anything people do to manage their emotions
    B. Pressures or demands that make our lives difficult
    C. The body's ability to achieve stability through change
    D. An event or condition that causes a change in behaviour

77. When a person tries to cope by eliminating or changing the stressor directly, it is known as _____.
    A. self-focused coping
    B. a defence mechanism
    C. problem-focused coping
    D. emotion-focused coping

78. The pupil constricts, body stops sweating, salivation increases, and blood pressure decreases. These are the effects of the activation of _____.
    A. Endocrine glands
    B. Sympathetic nervous system
    C. Parasympathetic nervous system
    D. Body's immune system

Continued...

79. Which of the following describes the inverted-u theory in respect to stress?
    A. Little stress is good for performance.
    B. Much stress is good for performance.
    C. Any amount of stress is not good for performance at all.
    D. Too much or too little stress can both be detrimental to performance.

80. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways that religion helps people reduce or cope with stress?
    A. Most religion promote healthy lifestyles.
    B. Religion can provide a strong social-support system.
    C. Religion isolates people from those who are different.
    D. Religion includes rituals that can help people feel better about their failings.

81. Mike failed his mid-trimester test and he experienced stress. He chose to see his failure positively by seeing his failure as a good experience for him to improve himself. Mike is using _____ coping strategy to reduce his stress.
    A. emotion-focused
    B. problem-focused
    C. behaviour modification
    D. vicarious reinforcement

82. Angela was very stressful about her work overload and financial problem that she ended up feeling nothing and unaffected. This is an example of _____.
    A. avoidant coping
    B. defense mechanism
    C. emotional insulation
    D. behaviour modification

83. Emotion-focused coping _____.
    A. attempts to modify the source of stress
    B. often taking time-out from stress by creating positive events
    C. may use wishful thinking to reduce stress or use more direct escape routes
    D. may be more effective than problem-focused coping when the situation is uncontrollable

84. Wishful thinking and the use of drugs are examples of _____ coping.
    A. avoidant
    B. proactive
    C. problem-focused
    A. emotion-focused

Continued...

85. Shila is having trouble in algebra. She goes to the school's academic help centre for tutoring and spends extra time working algebra problems at home. Shila's method of coping is _____.
    A. internal
    B. problem-focused
    C. emotion-focused
    D. defensive-focused

86. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the guidelines for preventing suicide?
    A. Listen with sincerity.
    B. Ask the person if he or she feels suicidal.
    C. Share a time when you felt the same way.
    D. Give the person advice even if he or she doesn't ask for it.

87. Which of the following is one of the ways to promote wellness in one's life?
    A. Get enough sleep.
    B. Do not worry about managing your time.
    C. Avoid getting involved with other people.
    D. Eat whatever you want, as long as it tastes good.

88. Kammy's room is almost always a mess. Her parents attribute this to Kammy's laziness. This is an example of a _____ cause.
    A. situational
    B. superficial
    C. dispositional
    D. dispensational

89. "Men are strong and do all the work" This is an example of a _____.
    A. stereotype
    B. groupthink
    C. social facilitation
    D. social impairment

90. Eric is normally showy and overexcited but he uses a soft voice when speaking to a security guard. The change in voice occurs through _____.
    A. situationism
    B. an in-group-effect
    C. the bystander-effect
    D. the principle of similarity

91. Melisa wants to be seen as attractive. In order for Melisa to increase her attractiveness to others, it is **BEST** for her to _____.
    A. avoid appearing perfect
    B. avoid downplay her physical attractiveness
    C. avoid always be at her most confident and competent self
    D. avoid pursue partners who have very different likes and dislikes

Continued...

92. Which of the following happens when you are being observed and your performance gets worse?
    A. Social loafing
    B. Social relation
    C. Social impairment
    D. Social facilitation

93. Yuki is part of a large group picking up trash by the side of the road. Since there are so many of them working, they are taking it easy and working more slowly than they would if there were fewer people working. Which of the following best describes the phenomenon?
    A. Social norms
    B. Social loafing
    C. Social facilitation
    D. Psychological arousal

94. At a meeting for brainstorming and team input, Simon thinks an idea his co-worker has proposed for promoting sales is really stupid. He listens as six other co-workers praise the idea. When the manager asks Simon for his opinion, he says, "Great idea, boss!". Which of the following social psychological phenomenon best explain why Simon said the plan was great, even though he thought it was stupid?
    A. Obedience
    B. Conformity
    C. Social facilitation
    D. Cognitive dissonance

95. Aida has noticed that when going for a run in the park, she runs faster when there are others running on the path than when she is running alone. This best illustrates the phenomenon of _____.
    A. social norms
    B. social loafing
    C. social facilitation
    D. psychological arousal

96. The original Milgram study of obedience, in which people were told to provide electrical shocks to others, resulted in a (n) _____.
    A. refusal to obey by the majority of subjects
    B. obedience to authority by the majority of subjects
    C. initial obedience to authority by one third of the subjects followed by a refusal to obey by all subjects
    D. initial refusal to obey by the majority of subjects followed by an obedience to authority by approximately one third of the subjects

Continued...

97. When people overestimate the influence of internal personal factors and underestimate the role of external situational factors in interpreting another person's behaviour, they _____.
    A. are showing a self-serving bias
    B. experience cognitive dissonance
    C. initiate a self-fulfilling prophecy
    D. are making the fundamental attribution error

98. Which of the following questions would **MOST** interest a social psychologist?
    A. How does my opinion of you affect your test scores?
    B. What is the relationship between beliefs and emotions?
    C. How would punishments or rewards affect future learning?
    D. What is the most efficient design for a machine that many people use?

99. The other kids on the playground are calling a classmate "Fatso!" and poking her with sticks. Though Alice is usually a kind and well-behaved child, she finds herself yelling, "Fatso! Fatso!" She feels unconcerned about her own behavior as a result of _____.
    A. groupthink
    B. social loafing
    C. deindividuation
    D. social facilitation

100. In terms of willingness to help a stranger, many studies have confirmed that _____.
    A. when individuals are alone, they are least likely to offer help
    B. the larger the group of bystanders, the less likely any individual is to offer help
    C. the number of bystanders has little to do with an individual's willingness to help
    D. the smaller the group of bystanders, the less likely any individual is to offer help

End of Paper